

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY China/Hong Kong/Macao

SUBJECT Shipments of Supplies to Communist China

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THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.
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(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

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1. During the night of 16 February 1953, the CHIA LUNG, a 10,000-ton ship flying the Ceylonese flag, sailed for the Wanshan Islands (N 21-56, E 113-46) with a cargo including 4,000 gum and gunny sacks¹ and anchored off Tungao Island (N-22-10, E 113-14) about 400 yards from shore. The cargo, which was to be traded to the Chinese Communists for rice, was unloaded and stored at the Jungshut'ou (2827/2885/7333) and Tungao Island warehouses.²
2. On 3 April an oil tanker, flying the Soviet flag, arrived at Tientsin from Dairen and moored at the Petroleum Company's storage compound pier, where it discharged approximately 50,000 gallons of gasoline. During the unloading, no unauthorized persons were allowed access to the pier. At this time, approximately 150,000 gallons of kerosene were stored in the

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Petroleum Company's storage compound at Tientsin.

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3. On 11 April 1953 the Polish freighter NARWIK arrived at Yulin, Hainan Island, from eastern Europe, with a cargo of military supplies. A Chinese pilot, sent by Chinese Communist naval officials, brought the vessel to port.³
4. During the night of 11 April the British SS MUSWELL HILL arrived at the Wanshan Islands from Ceylon with a cargo of rubber, metals, wireless sets and other equipment. Being prevented by Chinese Communist naval officials from going up the Pearl River, the ship anchored at Lasawei Island (N 22-08, E 113-48) to await permission to proceed to Whampoa.⁴ The Penavi Company (Penavico), Macao, was agent for this vessel.⁵
5. On 13 May the SS ISABEL, Panamanian registry, arrived in Macao from Bangkok with a cargo of 480 tons of zinc sheets and 120 tons of black iron sheets. This cargo was consigned to the Nan Hsiang Company, 43 Rua Visconde Pao de Arcos.⁶

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1. Comment. Possibly 4,000 tons of gum and gunny sacks was intended. In this report, gum may refer to raw rubber.

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2. Comment. The phonetic name, suggests the Norwegian CARRIER, which arrived at Whampoa about 14 February with general cargo and iron bars from Gdansk. The Finnish HERAKLES arrived at Whampoa about 17 February, according to available information, with prefabricated steel, rubber tires and oxygen from Gdynia. The cargo reported above suggests a shipment from Ceylon, as does the description of the ship.

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3. Comment. Available information indicates that the NARWIK sailed from Whampoa for Yulin about 23 April, to load iron for Gdynia.

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4. Comment. An article in Panasia, 13 April 1953, stated that foreign freighters with supplies for China would be permitted to sail to Whampoa after a checkup at Lasawei Island.

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5. Comment. reported the "Penavi Company" PENAVIDEO has been reported as an address to which ships arriving at Chinese Communist ports report their estimated time of arrival.

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6. Comment. Another account of the ISABEL's movements at this time appeared The Nan Hsiang Company was reported

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